GEN OF THE SEASON.

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convenient for the pocket, of raried patterns, suitable for travel ing, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES-THE LEGAL STANDARD. More than 100 different modifications are now made, the wants of RAILEGAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,

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DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.

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N. B.—A large Fire Pump will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace next week.

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FIRE F - PROOF SAFES.

SEVENTEEN YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER FAILED.

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UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.-Super Wool Bilk, Merino, Flannel, &c., in all sizes, wholesale or reta-Also, ready-made Stirk's, warranted to fit. Ina Pranco & Son, No. 61 Nassau-st. Great Reduction in the prices of Silk Twist,

SHUTTLES, Thread, Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machin Singer's Black Sewing Silk from ... +6 25 to +7 27 P lb Gutney's Black Sewing Silk from ... +7 35 to +3 13 P lb I. M. Singer, No. 458 Broadway.

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This Machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.

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This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it.

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Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
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GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES. For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepers, for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.

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CHILBON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILBON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by
BRAMBALL, HERGE & Co.,
No. 568 Broadway, corner of Walker-4t.

FRENCH TRAVELING BAGS

AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S POLLET CASES,
Of new and unlique designs.
E. V. HALGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome at

GAUTIER'S CELEBRATED CRUCIBLES. GAUTTER'S CARBURET OF IRON.

The best Stove Polish made. Can be used on a lot Stove

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, PAPER HANGINGS.

THO MAS FAVE & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway, New York.
Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest
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Suitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country trade. Landlords decorating their houses, and merchants pur chasing for the country trade, are frestled to examine their Stock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall, New York. CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS, -An Ex-

FREE.-No charge will be made if Dr. Tobias's THERE.—AN CHARGE WILL DE MADE II Dr., TOBIAS S.

Coughs, Chronic Ricematian, Toothache and pairs of all kinds, Sold by all the Druggists; price 25 and 30 cents. Depot, No. 35.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- They revive the appetite,

promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain an uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution, as well as expel disease. Soid 20 Maiden-lane, N.Y. WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?

Who is annoyed with Ants?

Who is disgrated with loath-ome Roaches?
Who is disgrated with loath-ome Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, who wer you are, we pay you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:
IRVING HOUSE, NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.
I cheerfully recommend Parsons & Co.'s VERNIN ANT INSECT
I cheerfully recommend Parsons & Co.'s VERNIN ANT INSECT I cheerfully recommend PARSON & CO. 'S VERMIN AND INSEC EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Co-roaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleaned of them without the least inconvenience. D. D. HOWARD. Sold by all Druggists. Depot: BARNES & PARK, New York.

R. R. R.-RADWAY'S READY RELIEF should E. K. K.—KADWAY'S KEADY KELIEF should be resorted to by all who suffer pain. Its poculiar sedative qualities in soothing and alloying the most torturing pains in fielded by toothacke, headache, theumatism, neuralgia, coughs colds, burns, sprains, vealds, continuous, kumbage, distribes, &c., has become firmly established. Ranway & Co.'s Office, No. 162 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

IS THE COMET'S TAIL FIRE OR VAPOR Is the MAGNETIC SALVE all it is said to be! Try it, for one half its virtues have not been told. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal st., near Church, and by Druggists; also at Gould's. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING MEN AND BOYS,

Unsurpassed in quality, Unequaled in manufacture In style the most approved,

ALFRED MUSROE & Co., (Between Canal and Grand-sts.,) Invite special attention to their present assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their en-

IN BOYS' CLOTHING they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEFARTMENT,

First-class Cutters are employed, and a large assortment of Coutings, Cassimeres and Vest-1868 may be found, which will be made to order at unusually

moderate prices.

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M. G. RATHEUN. We now effer the following Fall Goods of our own importation, selected by our agents with the strictest regard to beauty, and of qualities rarely brought to this country.

Paris Scirk Hars,

Received from the most fashionable makers by recent arrivals,

Paris Scir Hars,

Of every description of form and color,

Loadon and Paris Scirk Umerallas,

Loadon Agua-Scurrem Coars,

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Made expressly for our customers.

Made expressly for our customers.

LEARY & Co.,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

FALL, 1858. We have now ready our Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hars, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Nos. 9, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

FALL CLOTHING AT EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton et.
Full Overcoats.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD AND A SINGLE QUESon Asken.—I will pay this sum for the arrest of the misers retch who stole my lifst from the hall of the A.—Housey risky afternoon. It is true I can purchase a substitu-xox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, for the low prio Knox's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, for the low price wide, the I am anxious to have an interview with the scamp, to learn why he added "insult to injury," by leaving in place of my stylish and becoming but, his dilapidated, greasy and exceedingly seedy crown-covering.

Policemen produce this piliferer and I will promptly pay the above price.

PETER PARSIMATE.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts.

WIGS \$8, TOUPEES \$5 AT CAMERON'S Manu-

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Vanderbilt will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Police Commissioners met again yesterday, to decide upon the case of Superintendent Tallmadge. They passed two resolutions, one of which censures Gen. Tallmadge for not sending men to Quarantine on the morning of the 2d of September; the other rescinds their former resolution of suspension, and reinstates the Superintendent in his office.

The Express contains an account of the meeting of the American County Convention, which is anything but creditable either to the American party or to the community where political affairs are controlled by such means. It seems that it is supposed that in the proposed division of the county nominations between the Republicans and Americans the former will be willing to take the American candidate for Sheriff, on condition that the Americans shall take the Republican candidate for County Clerk. With this expectation, according to the writer in The Express, the American Convention was converted into a sort of rowdy arena, in which the friends of Mr. James W. Barker and Mr. Joseph H. Toone struggled for the superiority. This struggle was attended by some little episodes of physical collision, but finally the Barker men had the advantage; they had twelve Ward delegations in the Convention as finally constituted, to

ten controlled by the Toone party. - Now we trust that the proposed cooperation is not to be of such a sort that each party must take blindly whatever candidate is proposed by the other. Let the County Clerk be a Republican. if you please, and the Sheriff an American; but both of them must be men of such character and ability, and so free from all political or other stains that the non-partizan electors of the city will vote for them with alacrity. Because you are going to have a fusion, as it is called, it will not do to present unavailable candidates, or to force the bad or the week men of one party upon the other. If you do you will be beaten, and, more than that, you will deserve to be beaten. If the Opposition will combine and put up its best men, it can triumphantly elect them; but if it puts up the sort of creatures who buy and sell at primary elections, who pack conventions, and intrigue for nominations, it will not only be routed, it will be disgraced. By hook or by crook you may manage to get such persons nominated, but it is all a disgusting waste of time and effort. Elected they can't be.

The North China Herald furnishes a summary of the recent British treaty concluded with the Chinese: but, it is noticeable that this summary contains no statement as to the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Chinese, or the method of its payment. Three stories have been received from China on this subject. One fixes the total indemnity to be paid to both France and England at about six millions of dollars; the second raises this amount to twenty-two millions-sixteen to England and six to France; the third, and what The London Times esteems the most probable story, reduces the English indemnity to ten millions. As yet, however, there does not seem to be any positive proof how much is to be paid. If, according to one version of the story, the allies are to pay themselves out of the proceeds of the Canton Custom-House, it will remain for them in the first place to restore the trade of that city, which at the last accounts was at a complete stand-still. Not only that, but the city itself was in a state of siege; the suburbs had all been destroyed to guard against the approach of assailants, and there seemed to be great danger that the struggle would only end in the destruction

of Canton itself. In fact, many of the English are

desirous of that result, under the idea that if Canton were destroyed the trade of which it has so long been the seat would all center at Hong Kong. It does not seem to be generally expected that the signature of the treaty will have any immediate effect on the course of events at Canton.

The opening of the Yang-tse-kiang to foreigners seems to be confined to four cities, of which Hankow, the highest up, is eight hundred miles from the mouth. It is said to be the center of a network of canals and tributary rivers, and the great depot for those districts which produce the best tea and silk. It is expected to prove an excellent market for piece goods, woolens, lead and iron. Ching-kiang-foo, at the mouth of the great canal, is also a very important place, but this, according to the latest accounts, like so many other cities in this rich district, has just fallen into the hands of the rebels; and as the treaty seems to provide that the opening of the river shall not take place till its banks are cleared of rebels, some considerable delay may occur. This, perhaps, is a stroke of Chinese policy, intended to induce the allies themselves to undertake the expulsion of the rebels and the restitution of these cities to the Imperial authority. As to the five new ports to be opened on the coast, they do not appear to be of much importance. One is on the island of Formosa, another on the island of Hainan, another in the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee, a fourth in Mantchooria. Swatow, hitherto infamous as a seat of the Coolytrade, is the only one of the number made known to Europeans.

With all the exultations of the British over this treaty, it will be well to recollect that trade is not made by treaties. We esteem it very doubtful whether the additional outlet for English manufactures so confidently reckoned upon will be speedily found. We much fear that the first and leading consequence of this extension of the points of contact between Europeans and Chinese will only be an increased extension of the demoralizing opium traffic so disgraceful to England and so ruinons to China; and which has contributed in so great an extent to strongthen and uphold the opposition of the Chinese Government to any extension of intercourse with Europe.

Recent accounts received from Liberia would seem to show that the charge brought against the Liberian authorities by the officers of the French kidnspping vessel, the Regina Coeli, of being anywise concerned in, or of having given any countenance to her kidnapping operations, are entirely without foundation

The Liberian Government have all along been opposed to the shipment of emigrants, under any pretense or by any nation from the coast under their jurisdiction, and have done what they could to prevent it. Their attention was first attracted to the subject by the attempt of the English, some years since, to obtain African emigrants. The effect was found to be to excite predatory wars among the natives, who took the opportunity to supply slaves, on the receipt of a certain amount of hard money, in the character of voluntary emigrants. The Liberian Government at once interfered by proclamation, requiring every vessel taking emigrants on board, within their jurisdiction, to come to some port of entry and there ob tain passports for their passengers, which were only to be granted on its appearing that they were really free emigrants, and not slaves forced away against their will.

Upon the grant of the contract by the French Government to M. Regis in 1856, the Liberian Government renewed its proclamation; but on a visit by President Benson to Robertsport, at Cape Mount, he found one Chevalier there, who had arrived two days before, and was making arrangements to get emigrants both at Cape Mount and Golmas, and who had refused to be boarded by a boat sent off by the Liberians. President Benson at once dispatched a boat with a message calling Chevalier's attention to the law and the necessity of complying with it. This boat on its return overhauled a native canoe steering for Chevalier's vessel, with a man on board bound with rds, who, on being released, stated that he had been seized that very morning bound, and taken off as an emigrant against his will. Chevalier promised to attend to the President's notification, and as if for that purpose sailed for Monrovia, but evaded compliance; and, before the President's return, passed down the coast, instigating native wars wherever he touched. The French Consul at Monrovia, on the President's return, applied for copies of the proclamation, stating that the copies he had forwarded at the time of its issue had not reached France. This, and the circumstance that a French Commodore was soon expected, with whom it might be arranged to prevent such conduct for the future. prevented at this time any direct complaint to the French Government. Instead, however, of the French Commodore, in August, 1857, Chevalier again made his appearance with steamers and other vessels, and recommenced his business, exciting the natives to wars and paying no attention to the

laws of Liberia. President Benson immediately addressed a remonstrance to the French Government, stating the facts, and asking prompt action to put a stop to this violation by French subjects not only of the laws of Liberia but of the treaty between Liberia and France. In September following, President Benson himself proceeded to Europe to press this subject. He visited Paris, but was not granted an interview with the Emperor, as had been the case on former occasions, being given to understand that his action in this matter and the laws of Liberia, on the subject of emigrants, were not agreeable to the French Government. On President Benson's return to Liberia he brought the subject to the notice of the Legislature, which passed a very stringent law for putting a total stop to the whole business of procuring emigrants on the Li-

berian coast. It was subsequent to the passage of this law that the Regina Coli, which had already made one voyage in this business, arrived the second time. In the recent advices from Liberia it is totally denied that the captain ever applied to the Liberian Government for any passports, that any were granted, or that any passport money was paid. It appears, also, that after a trial of the negroes secused of mutiny and murder by the master of the Regina Celli, they have been acquitted on the ground that being illegally held they were justified in delivering themselves as they best could: and, moreover, the Grand Jury have turned the tables on the captain by indicting him for murder, though, as he is not at present in the jurisdiction, and will probably keep out of it, he is not very likely to be tried. It is said that some very startling developments were made before the Grand Jury as to the way in which some of the so-called free emigrants were obtained. Ex-Presi-

dent Benson positively contradicts the statement of the captain, that he was urged by him, Benson, to procure his emigrants in Liberia; and indeed the whole circumst or of the case give the lie to that assertion. The whole subject is now a matter of diplon the correspondence between the French and Liberian Governments. However that correspondence may result, we are inclined to believe with ex-President Benson, that no more French emigrant expeditions will be sent to the coast of Liberia.

Our readers have been edified recently with several communications regarding the Hon. John Kelly, of the Irish Brigade, who claims so much for his friends and so much for himself. Like Lorenzo the Magnificent, the honorable gentleman is never tired distributing the popular moneys: and to enable him the better to do it, he will accept the Sheriffalty, and not be averse, either, to a reelection to Congress. Mr. Kelly is so prominently before the people now for office, that perhaps it would be well to inquire how far he has acquitted himself in Congress on the most vital of all questions-Liberty. At one time the honorable gentleman was as good a Barnburner as John Cochrane. But, alas how changed! All the lovely visions of 1848 have melted into air, and the Democratic test is now not how much Freedom, but how much Slavery may be imposed on this country. For the especial benefit of the Barnburners of the party now in Tammany Hall, let us see how near Mr. Kelly is to Mr. Cochrane in asserting the privilege of the rich to oppress the poor-of the master to crush the slave. On the 15th of December, 1856, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee asked the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives to introduce a resolution. He hoped there would be no objection, but, if any were made, he would move to suspend the rules. The resolution was

read as follows: "Resolved. That he House of Representatives regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind by whomsoever made for the revival of the Slave-trade, as shocking to the moral sent on the part of Congress commiting at legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffe, would justly solvest the Government and cities.

human tradic, would justly subject the Covernment and office of the United States to the reproach and execution of all villaced and Christian people throughout the world."

Mr. Smith of Virginia objected. Mr. Orr of South Carolina said if the rules were suspended he would move the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the laws prohibiting

The question was taken without debate, and Mr. Kelly did not vote, but said that if he had been in the House he should have voted "No." The rules were suspended by a vote of 140 against 53. Mr. Etheridge then called for the previous question, so as to have the vote on the main proposition at once. The previous question was seconded. Mr. Jones of Tennessee demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question to be put. It was decided that the question should be put by a vote of 125 yeas to 84 nays. Mr. John Kelly voted in the negative, against having the question put.

Mr. McQueen moved to lay the subject on the table, a motion which the House rejected by a vote of 137 against 72. Mr. John Kelly voted to lay the schole subject on the table. The House having now sustained the previous question, Mr. Kelly was brought at last to a direct vote on the question, when he voted for the resolution.

It is submitted to the late Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party whether or not "Honest John" did not try to evade the issue on the slave-trade. The friends of Mr. Douglas ought also to inquire of some persons who were in Washington last Winter about the hard expressions of Mr. Kelly against the Senator from Illinois, because he would not sustain Mr. Buchanan in his Lecompton policy. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas would not support the Lecompton Constitution, because, among other things, it contained a provision against any person being Governor who had not been twenty years a citizen of the United States. Mr. Kelly would not let the people of Kansas have a State Government unless they submitted to this Know-Nothing policy, albeit he was the representative of the Irish Democracy of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards. But as all our adopted citizens are not in the Custom-House, we do not believe they will indorse, even by a reëlection to Congress, much less to the Sheriff's office, their

epresentative, John Kelly. Mr. Kelly is worthy of the sympathy of Mr. Buchanan-whose soundness on the Slave question made the Governor of Virginia give him the preference over every other man at the South. Here was a member from a Slave State offering a resolution to stifle the growing appetite for the slave trade, and there was an Irish Democrat, pretending to represent the free City of New York, attempting to stifle the resolution. This is democratic love of

There have been in the United States three separate and distinct parties which have successively rejoiced in the name of Democratic. The first was that founded by Jefferson, and of which he was the head and apostle, though he never recognized that name, but preferred to call himself a Republican. Indeed, it is worth while to remark that those who substituted the name Democrat in place of that of Republican, though they continued to use the name of Jefferson and to profess to be his political disciples, and to call themselves Jeffersonian Democrats, yet, by plunging the country into the war with England, contrary to his intention and wishes, they led the way to an entire departure from that system of policy of which he had always been the advocate, and to a vast increase of Federal power and patronage to which he had always been opposed.

The second Democratic party took its origin in the combination to make General Jackson President. He was its apostle and head, and it was known as the Jackson Democracy.

The third Democratic party, that now in power, took its commencement with the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the Baltimore Convention, and the nomination of Mr. Polk as candidate for the Presidency. The originator and ruling and guiding spirit of this party, though the fact is not recogized by a large part of its members, and indee here at the North is kept carefully out of sight, beyond all question was John C. Calhoun; and this political combination may be fitly christened the Calhoun Democracy. This may be news, perhaps, to a good many persons who vote the current Democratic ticket, but it is none the less true for all that. In fact, the power exercised by John C. Calhoun over this third (socalled) Democratic party, is far more remarkable than that possessed by Jefferson and Jackson. They were looked up to with trust and almost adoration by those whose political opinions they controlled. Mr. Calhoun, on the other hand, has become the local master and dictator of a party which hated, distrusted, and more than once proscribed and attempted to destroy him. He has not attracted followers and adherents by becoming the exponent of their sentiments and wishes; on the other

hand, he has forced upon them the adoption insisted that if the South had a constitutional right of his. He has not put himself into position as a leader, by starting off feremost in the direction in which the party was inclined to go. On the other hand, he has headed them toward him, driven them before him like his sheep or his slaves. There is besides, another point of contrast not less remarkable. Both Jefferson and Jackson outlived their political leadership and influence. Both saw tumbling into ruin the ideas and the system of policy on which they had set their hearts. John C. Calhoun. though eight years dead, is at this moment the controller and dictator of the Democratic party, the nominal leaders of it being only able to get on by sending from time to time some William of Deloraine, some hardy and reckless political mosstrooper, to visit the tomb of the mighty wizard of the South, and in spite of the sepulchral terrors of the place, and at the risk even of the dead man's frown, to snatch from his cold hand leaf after leaf of his dangerous book, wherewith to bejuggle, mislead and delude. That such is really the relation of Mr. Calhoun to the present (so-called) Democratic party, and that the name of the Calhoun Democracy may properly be applied to it, a few reminiscences will make sufficiently manifest. Our present (so called) Democratic party had its

beginning, as we have already remarked, with the

rejection of Mr. Van Buren and the substitution of Mr. Polk as its Presidential candidate. Now. that rejection and that substitution grew wholly out of the question of the immediate annexation of Texas-a question raised entirely through the agency of Mr. Calhoun. It was he who first put into President Tyler's head the idea of a treaty of annexation with Texas. It was he who stirred the South to cry for immediate annexation by suggesting that if we did not at once take Texas into our own hands, Great Britain would bring about the abolition of Slavery there. And it was he who, after starting the idea of the annexation, carried it, as Secretary of State, to a conclusion, not in the way best suited to the convenience of the Demoeratic party, but in his own way, which he compelled that party to adopt. Thus, in its very origin, this party was dominated over and in fact called into being by Mr. Calhoun. It was his cub, though at the moment of its birth little more than a shapeless lump, grinning at its own parent, and utterly unconscious of the dances and somersets it would soon be called upon to perform. Mr. Calhour, however, notwithstanding Mr. Polk's refusal to continue him in office as Secretary of State, and in spite of the suspicion and even hostility with which this new-born party regarded him, proceeded at once, with motherly care, to lick it into shape. His ideas as to the form which it ought to assume he fully expressed in his second speech on the Oregon bill, and in his famous Address of the Southern Members of Congress to their Constituents. What Mr. Calhoun proposed in these remarkable documents was simply this: that the slaveholding States, laying aside all previous party differences, should unite in one solid body and should utterly refuse to have any political connection with any party at the North not prepared, as he expressed it, "to enforce the guarantees of the · Constitution in our favor:" that is to say, to make slave-holding the predominant interest in the Government. He suggested at the same time that, if this were done, "a host of true and 'faithful allies"-Calhoun euphemism for dough-faces-" would soon rally" in the Northern States, "to our support there." This programme has been fully carried out. Just what Mr. Calhoun proposed has been done, and just what he foresaw and foretold has happened. The slave-holding States, repudiating all former political connection, and claiming to dictate the terms of admission into the Democratic party. have formed themselves into a party as Mr. Cal houn proposed; and a host of "true and faithful 'allies" have rallied in the Northern States just as Mr. Calhoun foresaw.

Among the most recent recruits to this party are to be enumerated a number of respectable and wealthy, but according to the ordinary understanding of the term, not very Democratic gentlemen, late Whigs, and ultra Whigs, special followers and admirers of Daniel Webster, and who used to be denounced by their present associates as nabobs and aristocrats. For this accession to their numbers, our so-called Democrats of to-day are indebted to Mr. Calhoun, who, while he ominously muttered disunion out of one corner of his mouth, enticingly whispered out of the other, that the slave-holding was the "conservative interest of the country," and that, in all conflicts which may occur in other portions of the Union between labor and capital. the South will ever be found to take the conser vative side."

Let us come down now to what forms at the present moment the great fundamental principle of the party-our so-called Democratic party. That principle is, that Congress has no right, and that the Territorial Legislatures have no right nor power, to exclude Slavery from any Territory of the United States. This doctrine, acted upon in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, carried out to its full extent by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Dred Scott case, and fully indorsed as thus carried out by the Cincinnati Platform and Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, originated with Mr. Calhoun, was first propounded by him, and must be set down as altogether his thunder. That the present so-called Democratic party, is

in fact a Calhoun party, originating in a Calhoun movement, organized according to a Calboun model, and carrying out the principles which Mr. Calhoun advocated, has, we imagine, been made sufficiently plain. We have the fruits of the pre dominancy of this party at Washington in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise prohibition, in the Dred Scott decision, and in the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the wishes of the inhabitants. We have seen the fruits of the triumph of this party in the Southern States in the reign of terror established there, and in the interference by threats and violence, during the last Presidential canvass to prevent a Fremont electoral ticket from being formed or voted for in those States. It remains to inquire what we reasonably have to apprehend from the triumph and predominancy of this party should it be achieved in the Northern and Middle Free States.

In that same speech on the Oregon bill, in which Mr. Calhoun faid down his platform, since so faithfully followed, for constituting a great slaveholders' party with the Southern States, in solid column for the main battle, flanked by such Northern doughfaces as could be bought or frightened to serve as auxiliaries, in enumerating the points to be gained he did not merely insist upon opening the Territories to Slavery. He bitterly complained that it was not only through Congress, but also through the legislation of the Northern States and the acts of their public functionaries, that the South had been assailed. He

to hold slaves as property, it had a right to hold them in peace and quiet, and that all attempts h disturb or question that right, and all efforts win a view to its subversion permitted to be made in the Free States, either through organized sociaties, public lectures or the press, were direct and dangerous outrages-since, if allowed to go on they must at length result in the abolition Slavery. The repeal by the States of New-York and Pennsylvania of their slave sojournment laws and Pennsylvania under which slaveholders might travel through those States and reside in them for a limited pe ried, attended by their slaves and without forfet ing their ownership, Mr. Calhoun considered gross violation of the rights of the South, and also the impunity with which throughout the Northen States the Fugitive Slave Law was evaded or & regarded. It is easy to see from this what me have to expect should the Calhoun Democracy of the present day gain the ascendency in the North ern States. Of course they will proceed to carry out the Calhoun programme; not that, if left to themselves, they would be at all inclined to do so, but that they will be required to do so by their Southern masters. Having carried every other point-having mastered Congress and the Supreme Court, and that by following Mr. Calhoun's ad. vice—the slaveholders, it is reasonable to expect will follow out that advice to the end; while our Northern doughfaces, having yielded up everything else, will have no alternative but to go on yielding to the last. As Mr. Calhoun held that the whiteand blacks could not live together in the Southern States, both races being free, but that one nee must either exterminate or enslave the other, so be held that it was impossible for Slavery and Pre-Discussion to coexist. We must therefore to pect, as the natural consequence of the triumph a the Free States of the Calhoun Democracy, all sorts of gag laws and suppressive enactments, to the extent of making it a penal offense to say, preach or print that slaveholding is either a sin, a crime, or a pernicious institution which ought to be abolished; or to insinuate the same thing by implication, in getting up a Free-Soil or Free-Labor ticket. Wa must expect as the result of the triumph of the Calhoun Democracy in the Northern States, the establishment of the same system of despotic suppression of all agitation and discussion in favor of Free Labor which now exists at the South, and the enactment of laws by which such men a Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Cheever and Gerrit Smith will be compelled to hold their tongues, or be sent to the Penitentiary to keep them out of mischief. The present contest with the Calhoun Democracy is not merely a contest for Free Soil, but a struggle for Free Speech; and every man who shall vote at the coming State elections for the candidates of that party, whether for Federal or State offices, will vote not merely in favor of forcing Slavery into the Territories, but of the establishment of gag law throughout the Northern States.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858. A rumor prevails that the troops are to be removed from Fort McHenry, in consequence of alleged infoctious disease in that neighborhood. There is reason, however, to believe that the report is premature. The regulations of the Army authorize the removal of troops from s ckly to healthy locations, and this would doubtless, be done by the commanding officer of the post, were there sufficient grounds for the exercises his discretionary power.

It has been decided at the Post-Office Department that letters received from United States vessels cannot be considered ship letters under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, which apply only to letters or packets carried "in any private ship or vessel," Sech etters, therefore, are chargeable only with drop letter postage, if intended for the delivery of the offices in which they are deposited, and with the ordinary rates if forwarded to other offices; and, in neither case, any compensation to be allowed to the person from

thom they are received.

In addition to the measures taken some months & o introduce the tea plant into the United States from China, inquiries have been made by the Patent-Office through Mr. Meade, our Minister to Brazil, for & taining tea seed from that country, where it has been successfully cultivated for thirty years.

Measures are about being taken, through the navexpedition to Paraguay, to introduce into the United States the maté, or Paragnay tea; also a valuable me dicinal plant called nard, believed to be a sure specific against the bites of venomous insects or reptiles; and a peculiar kind of honey bee, which builds on branches of trees, instead of in hives or trunks of trees, as with

Congressional Nominations.

Congressional Nominations.

Corning, Thursday, Sept. 39, 1858.

Wm. Irvine, esq., of Corning, was nominated to-day by the Republicans for member of Congress from the Steuben and Livingston District.

The Republicans of the VIIIth District vesterlay nominated the Hon. D. W. Gooch for reelection to Congress.

At the Republican IId Congressional District Covention, held at Middleboro' yesterday, the Hon. 484.

Bufflinton was renominated by acclamation.

Meeting of the American State

The American State Committee met to-day at the Delayan House. There was a full attendance. To Hon. Daniel Ullmann and other outsiders, and all its State candidates except the Canal Commissioner, were

The Hon, Erastus Brooks of New-York was elseted Chairman, and John C. Feltman of Albany Secretary, when a Committee was appointed to organise and conduct the canvass.

A letter addressed by ex-Governor Hunt to the ratification meeting fixed for this evening, but postponed until next week, was read. The letter strongly inderses the American candidates, and declares the Americans had no alternative, after the action of the Republicans, but to nominate a separate ticket.

Americans had no alternative, after the action of the Republicans, but to nominate a separate ticket. The acceptance of all the candidates on the American ticket was then received. Those present stated that while none of them were anxious for office, they all feit bound to place themselves in the hands of the friends and stand the result of the contest.

The Committee was in session only a few hours, and adjourned subject to the call of the officers of the Convention.

Convention.

During the meeting of the Committee, a large mu-ber of Republican politicians were present at the De-avan House, but no talk of union took place inside the

The American ratification meeting which was first

for to-night is postponed to Thursday, next week, a consequence of the storm.

The Democrate who organized a separate Central Committee, on the plea of frauds in the primary elections and in opposition to Mr. Cagger, have joined two Delegates from each town, with the city representation on the Committee, and agreed to call a County Convention on the 9th inst.

From Boston.

Boston.
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Boston. Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.
Early this morning a fire broke out in the large krick building numbered 41, 43 and 45 Kingston-street, which was mostly destroyed. Less about \$20,000. Among the sufferers are Geo. H. Fox & Co., hardware manifacturers; Rogers & Wendt, silver ware manufacturers; Jacob Thaxter, brass fluisher. Several formen were injured, but not fatally. Loss partially issured.

Joseph A. Ballard, one of the oldest and best ship